

10

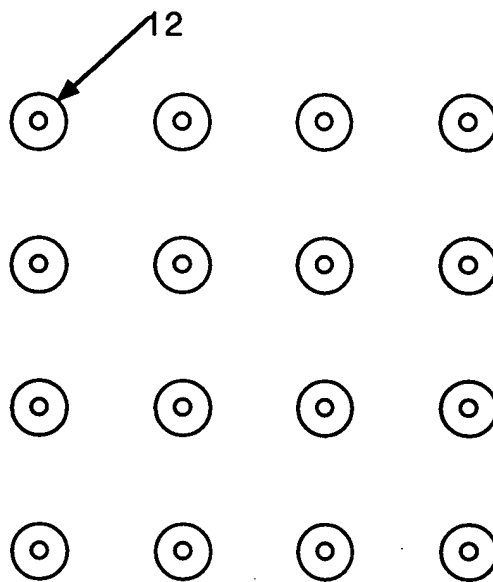


Fig 1a

12

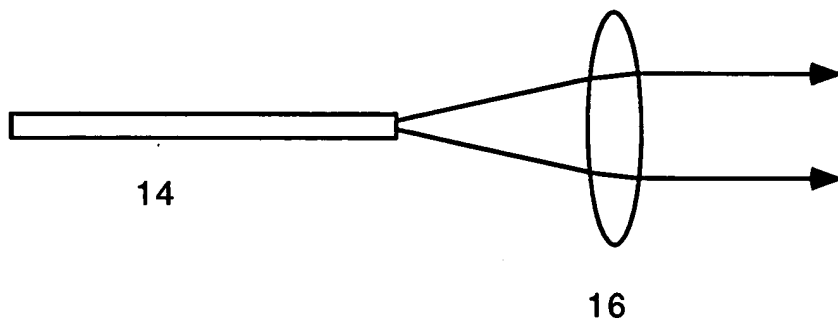


Fig 1b

A 4x4 grid of 16 squares, each filled with diagonal hatching. An arrow points from the number 20 to the top-left square, and another arrow points from the number 22 to the top-right square.

The diagram illustrates a dual-lens optical system. On the left, a light source (10) emits three parallel horizontal rays. These rays pass through a vertical rectangular aperture (44). They then enter a first lens assembly (40), which consists of a series of vertical rectangular elements (42) and a lens (62). Three arrows (20) point to the top of the elements 42. The rays are refracted by the lens 62 and converge towards a point. A diagonal line (32) represents the optical axis. The rays then pass through a second lens assembly (40), which is identical to the first, consisting of elements (42) and a lens (62). Three arrows (20) point to the top of the elements 42. The rays are refracted again and emerge as three parallel horizontal rays on the right, passing through another vertical rectangular aperture (44). The entire system is labeled with 70 on the right. A label 34 points to the space between the two lens assemblies.

Fig. 3

The diagram illustrates a dual-channel optical setup. An incident beam 10 enters from the left and is split by a beam splitter 44 into two paths. The upper path contains a component 52, followed by a series of optical elements 40 (including a prism 54), and a lens 62. The lower path contains a series of optical elements 40 (including a prism 54) and a lens 62. Both paths are directed by mirrors 64 towards a common focal point. The resulting beams pass through a series of optical elements 40 (including a prism 54) and a lens 62, and are finally directed by a mirror 64 towards a detector or screen 70. The entire system is used to measure the optical properties of the sample 10.

Fig. 5

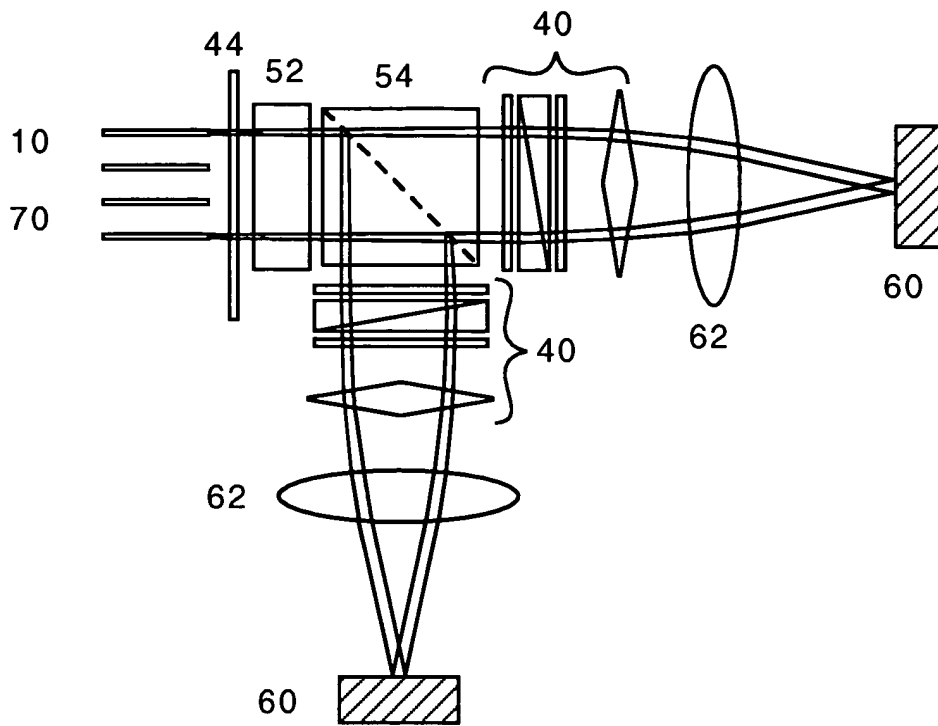


Fig 6

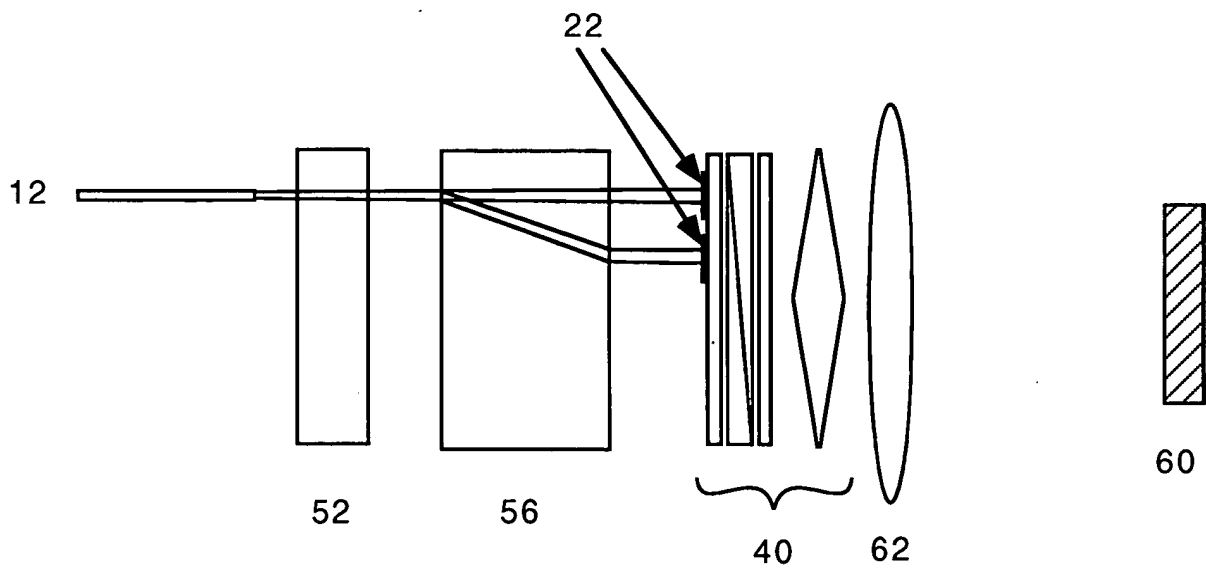


Fig 7

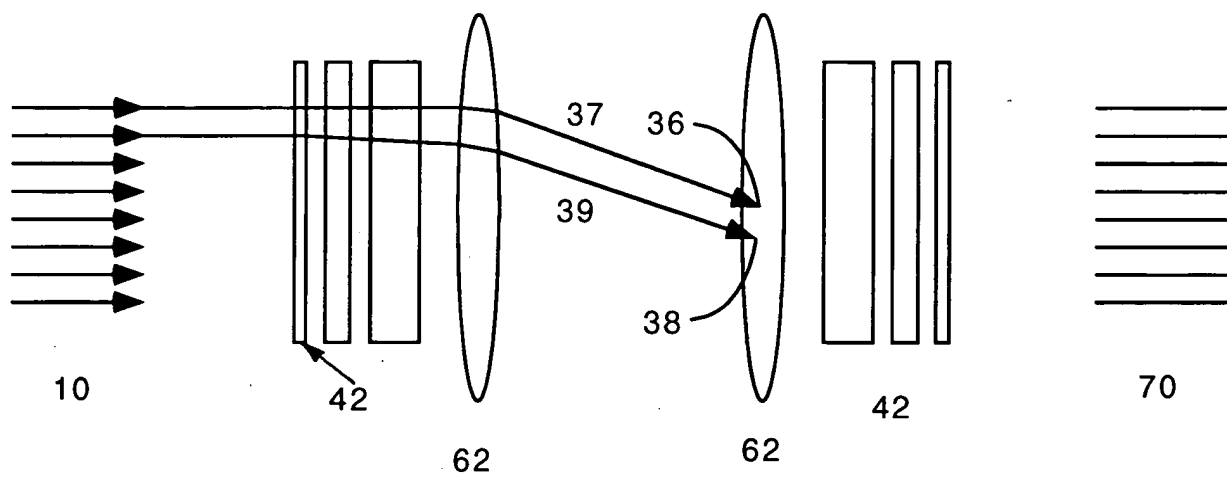


Fig. 8